IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CO-LOMBIA.

We announced a few days since, say our Correspondents of the New York Mercantile Advertiser, that the provinces of Sumana, Quito, and Guayaquih had joined what was called the confederacy of Venezuela, and united in calling for the immediate assembly of a National Convention. By way of Jamaics, the Mercantile has advices that the Department of Mugdalena has also united with the above provinces for the same purpose. Carthagena papers of the 29th of September, with which we have been furnished, contain the details of this act of the Municipal Authorities, and a declaration of the necessity that exists for an improvement in the present state of things. We have also been favored with the following extract of a letter from a very respectable gentleman, at Carthagens, by which it will be seen that a most Important change in the government of Colombia is about to be made, and, that BOLIVAR is to be invested with Balt. Chron. supremeauthority! CARTHAGENA, 1st Oct. 1826.

Dear Sir - An opportunity offering for Jamaica, permits us to enclose to you an extraordinary Gazette of this city, containing the proceedings had and resolutions adopted by the military chiefe, municipality, and citizens, on the 28th and 29th ult. by which you will perceive that our province joins Venezuela and the other departments in their call for a reform of Government; the affair has been conducted in the spirit of good order and unanim ity ; our common occupations were not interrupted a moment, and all gues on as though nothing had happened; a messenger is to be sent immediately to Bolivar, who is expected in Bogota on the 12th of this month, and whose presence will we hope restore concord to the republic. We beg leave to conver to you our firm conviction that no event will endanger foreign property in this country ;--whatever change may take place in the form of Government, neither we - nor, our property will be molested-and we shall be glad to learn that all who have interests here, feel satisfied under this assurance. The present intention of the people is to give Bolivar extraordinary power, to act as he may think proper; the end will probably be, that he will be na med Perpetual Dictator. Priends as we are to the cause and march of liberty throughout the world, we cannot help admitting that this people are not ca pable of enjoying it, and would be more happy under a rigorous military despotism, which we are fast ap proaching to. These frequent political movements will, we fear, affect our friends in London, but we do not ourselves doubt, that if Bolivar returns and acls under the extraordinary Dows. ers given to him, all the creduors of the country will feel the benefit of it Que of his first measures will he, to reestablish the national credit abroad as well as at home. We see no evil to apprehend, and a great deal of good to result from the change."

From the Jamaica Courant, Oct. 10. The recent events at Carthagena forcibly demonstrate the truth of an upinion entertained long ago by the President of Colombia himself, that the Cotombians were unacquainted with the science of Government. To that defect we may attribute the present state of disorganization into which the country has fallen

To men accustomed only to obey the arbitrary mandate of Spanish Vice roys, and their subordinate officers, it could hardly be expected that they could all at once he competent to direct the machine of a popular Government. The experiment has been tri ed, and, as we have seen, has falled for want of adequate force in the Executive Power. The people of Colombia are not yet in a fit state for a pure Republican system A military Republic, which may eventually lead on to absolute Munarchy, appears to be the best form of Gove-nment for that coun- call from Mr Clay upon Mr. Rantry. England, in General Bolivar's opinion, was the only country in the world where it was possible that a free Constitution could exist under the dominion of a Sceptre and a Crown If the recent events on the Main have a ny effect, which we think unlikely, up on their commercial relations with this City, we should not be surprised that they were of a favourable nature, an i, It is not unlikely, it may throw some light upon the deposal of the great loans the Government at B gota nego ciated in England

Hurricane in North Carolina -One of the most fremendous, awful a d de. Beire arpenip . f S'ate. structive Harricance, of which we on Friday evening, the 23 h uf. The Ton aband on the

its resistless fury, that the sturdiest oaks, and the heaviest rocks, were torn from the earth, and blown off like feathers before an ordinary wind. This is extravagant language we know: but it is no more so than the reality will bear us out in using. The forest where the hurricane passed, was levelled to the ground ! presenting the appearance of a meadow of luxuriant grass, with a single swath mowed. through the centre of it. Wherever it passed a plantation, it totally annihit. lated every thing in its course. The greatest ansferer we have heard of, is Samuel Jones, Esq ' (lato- Sheriff of Rowin county.) The hurricane unfortunately passed directly over the most valuable improvements on his plantation near the Yadkin river, about 24 miles above Salisbury; and it left desolation and death, in its wake. His large dwelling, the kitchens; smoke houses, negro houses, and a great number of other out-houses, with all their contents, were entirely swept from the ground where they stood, and blown off into thousands of atoms, and acat tered over the country for miles a round. Two negroes were killed, and another not expected to live. Fortunately a number of negroes, on hear ing the coming of the wind, ran in'o A large barn, which was but little inju red; the current of wind passing cast On the north east side of the river, the hurricane in its course passed directly over the farm of Mr. Ja cob Houver; swept away all his buildings, and every thing in them; and Carbon, with bag and biggige, is killed his daughter, aged about 11 years. We have not learned the whole extent of the hurricane. To give some idea of the tremendous force of the wind, we can state, on the best author ity, that large timbers, 12 inches square, and 20 or 30 leet long, were carried two and three miles: some of the wearing apparel blown from Mr. Jones' house, was found lodged 6 or 7 miles from there; knives and forks were blows two and three miles, and some of them stuck fast in trees at tha distance, &c. &c. We could name hundreds of other instances, seemingly as improbable as the above, which are vouched for in a way that will not admit of a doubt as to their correctness I is almost impossible to estimate the loss Mr Jones has suffered -it cannot be less than \$2,000.

Western Carolinian.

The following is a statement of the mount of land acquired from the Indiins, by the United States, down to the year 1814, and exclusive of the exten sive purchases made by the Govern ment under the various treaties with the Creeks and Cheroktes, for the States of Georgia, Lennessee, North

Carolina, and South (Jarolina	:
In Ohio,	- 24,854,	<u>888 acre</u>
In Indiana,	16,243,	685
In Illinois,	29,384,	744
In Louisiana,	2,492	000
- In Alabama,	19,586,	560
In Mississippi,	12,475,	231
In Missouti.	36,169	
In Michigan Territory		
-in Arkansas Ferritory.		

55,451,904 West,

Making an aggregate of 214,219,865 acres The amount of annueus payable to the various Indian (1)es, for their ces paid down to them for each particular ! cession, is as follows: Amount of permanent annuities.

Amount of limited annuities, Aggregate of annuities,

116,300

We cut the following article from a Georgia paper, not having ohse ved it in the Richmond Whig We publish it for the purpose of showing our readers the practical effects of the Vice Pres dent's doctrine in regard to pre serving order in the Senate .- If Mr. Randolph made use of this language in the Senate, he may certainly claim the character of an accomplished black NY 1.13v

The Richmond Whigi gives the of fensive words which produced the dolph. They were uttered in secret session, and we do not learn hew they have got into the Newspapers "Fir ba volant" is however a fivorite quoti tion with the Virginia Schator. The words are those:

Extract from Mr. Randolish's Spreech in the se rate of the Ua States

This m n-(manked I crave you or on)-this worm-(little arimals to gar he insult)-was spit out of the w mb of meanness-was raised o higher life than he was born to-for he was raised to the socie y of black guards. Some fortune-kind to him - reach to us-has tossed him to the

Contemp las the properry of de have any record, passed through the scending. " a sign of a street country about 25 miles at over Salabu- him. She maid the effect could? ry, N C in nearly an eas discussion | ra h him H = a a at eriti eutrent of wind was er y a wit ton im To gardan wield. In ita voure aneni ber it, and and and the second the second trailection we do not know we had

of Squalidity, refuses ber letters for

him, That mind which thinks on what'it cannot express, can scarcely think of him. An hyperbole for meannese would be an ellipsus for Clay.

READING. Nov. 7 Something Strange .- On the 26th of last September, an atrocious Mar der was committed in Richmond towaship, by Thomas Dum, on the body of John Fry. A coroner's Inquest was held over the body of the latter, and the verdict was wilful murder. Dum fled from justice and was repeatedly seen skulking about the neighborhood, well armed, and determined not to be taken alive. have been informed, that some time since, some persons having seen him go to his house, in the evening, a posse of about a dozen, met. with a view of apprehending him; that on proceeding to his house and looking in at the window, they discovered him in a room, discoursing with another person armed with a double barreled gun, a pair of pistols and a large knife; that on consulting together, they deemed it a hazardous undertaking, and that, inasmuch as there had been no rewardoffered for his apprehension, it would be folly for them to risk-their lives for nothing, in an attempt to take him, and accordingly gave over the design. Dum has since left the neighborhood, and was seen passing through Mount company with another person.

The Richmond Enquirer has re cently suggested that there is a rumor that the Revenue of the United States will fall short, the present year, by one or two millions, of the amount anticipated for it in the official reports from the Treasury Department and Committees of Congress; and our attention is called to the report with a 1 quest, from the Editors of the Enquiret, chat we will ascertain its correctness. We have not had an op portunity to do this, and as we are so soon to have the official Expose of the state of the Nation, including its fi nances, we have thought it would hardly be necessary to make special in quiry, even if that inquiry would certainly be successful. Without ma king the investigation, as we have ourselves heard the same report, and as it appears to us to have probability to sustain it, we believe the rumor will turn out to be true.

The effect of such reduction of the revenue would be of no great mement: for, in the present condition of our country, a million or two more or less of dollars in the freasury is of little consequence. In such a case, the in he shape of taxes, and the mon y If the surplus revenue in its coffers, when Capt. Whitney raised his gun long on the top, and let himself down to discount and issue up n, and will in reality be the only loser by the fal-

the reasons for believing in the al leged reduction of the annual revenue. grow out of the altered condition of country of course, within the last nine months-that is, since the Treasury estimates weie laid before Congress and the People. In the first place, the prices of the most important articles of import have lowered within the past year. Cloths, for example, which used to be invoiced at eight dollars, are now, if we are correctly informed, invoiced at five dollars, and so on in pro. portion Of course, the amount of duties on the same amount of such articles as pay duties ad valorem, in which class are embraced the great items of Woollen and Cotton Manufactures, will be less now than it was 12 five bears to eight. This remark thes not apply to the importations of the whole year, petha, soon mambles to a certain extent, and si ficiently, as we suppose, to cause a percepuble reduction in the revenue receivable during the present year and still me can it ac receivable during he ex year when the dudes accruigelying he present and last quarters of the year will be comc pasable

In the nex pale, me change ne cally, not ch'y how a clockhoo have, with nothe last eighters mon s met with great losses. I her have be came disheastered, timid, and disposed to undertake less than heretot re-This we suppose to have all the effeet to ressent the amount of on ner cial transactions, sie as to right this quan tasm lasth specific talue ա տոր rt÷d.

sera , three nor for e t raidf lienreitea caro a time of a fine scate wi i. And has heen.

if, in the intervening time, those circumstances have essentially changed. Calculations of revenue from impost must always be uncertain, and this has been one of the strongest arguments in favor of direct taxation, instead of relying on impost-an argument, howeyer, which never-convinced us. always Uncertain, they must be still more so, under the operation of such fluctuations in trade as we have lately Nat. Int.

The Revenue. - Since penning a faw thoughts on the Revenue of the United States, we have it from undoubted authority, that the paragraphs which have recently appeared in the newspapers on this subject tend to produce an erroneous impression on the public

The truth is, that the actual receipts into the Treasury, during the present year, will fully equal the estimate presented by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report. For the ensuing year, the Secretary presented no estimate. On recurring to his annual report of last year, we find that | England. He says John is tired of Euhe anticipated some falling off in the importations of this year, as compared with those of the past year. Never- |- he was in Liverpool, he attended the theless, so far as the faces already theatre, and John Randolph-like, seatthere is good reason to believe, that, instead of a deficiency, the actual receipts in the Treasury, during the year usual expenditures of the Government -luctuding the application of ten millions to the public debt-although not as large as may have been by some an ticipated Having ascertained the true state of the case in reference to this matter, we have thought it to be our duty to present it to our readers.

From the Nashville Whig.

On Tuesday morning, October 23d, a personal rencontre took place on the public square in Shelbyville, between Maj Philip J Scudder and Capt. Wm. O Whitney, in which the latter was | year.

The facts attending the transaction were as follows : Capt. Whitney ad vanced upon the square, in front of Col Cannon's house, where Maj. Scudder boarded, about nine o'clock in the morning, with a gun in his hand for the a vowed purpose of killing Maj. Scudder, and sent him word to that effect. He halted at about forty or forty five yards in front of the house. Major Studder advanced upon the pavement before the door, without arms, and addressed Capt, Whitney; told him to did not wish to injure him. Upon ! presented and fired Capt. Whitney dead.

Notwithstanding the fact that the e sions of land, exclusive of the sums trade, all over Europe, and in this lection in the State of New York has certain editors was so great that they feel it impossible to stop their course of electioneering. We sincerely hope election upon which they have been moving We believe few beyond their limits have been able to comprehend it, whatever interest they may have felt in the movements of so important a part of our country as New York Who Mr. Clinton was and what were his public services, no one was ignorant: who Mr Rochester was, and what were his abilities to serve his constituents, were matters also of genmonths ago, in the properties which real notoriety. But there was a it waiting and a convolving in the various supporters of these opposing can didates which set all manner of conjec-Ture at d fishce Mr Clinton is declared by some to be the arden friend! of Gen Jackson, and Judge R chester is consequently brought forward as t'e administration candidate- vet we find that the paper which is the most acalous opposer of Mr. Acams, dis played the flig of Mr Richest ron a seditorial head, and min asowedly the general gaveriment, were seen au-" we amo go he tric de of the aum tistain candidate. On the i her hat ! ! papers that are zea ous administes to i h preser a memstratt nat 14 shirgthe write ardent supporter's of Nic. Chinan's claims, and exinced an ear i a see nother desire of success has, a d general permica we eclost) en

What are the in cationally a h The expect of the total to the

every thing from the ground; such was That ALPHABET, which writes the wisely calculated, under existing circulated notes and constant the first constances, twelve or sighteen months, ber that he has said no done any thing its resistless fury, that the sturdiest names of Therefies, of Blackguard, counstances, twelve or sighteen months, ber that he has said no done any thing ago, may well disappoint expectation, I that could be construed into an expression of hostility to Mr. Adams' administration: many of Mr. Clinton's most ardeat admirers, and he has many friends, have undoubtedly destined him, if not as the epponent, at least, the successor of Mr. Adams : he will, therefore, we think, scarcely throw the weight of his influence into the scale which, by proponderating, rmust remove the probability of success to eight instead of four years. Whatever station Mr. Clinton may occupy, and with his talents it can never be inferior, he will ever hold the esteem of men capable of judging of his merits, and ready to do justice to powerful talents dedicated to public service. U. S. Gaz.

> John Randolph.-A friend of ours. now residing in Paris, writes, ander date of Sept. 8; as follows :--- Our odd countryman, John Randolph, has been some days in Paris. It is said that he visits no body, and does not like to have it known he is here. I saw a gentleman two or three days since, who has been travelling with him in rope, downhearted, and intends returning soon to the United States. When known furnish grounds for an opinion, ed himself in the pit. His outlandish dress, and his queer figure and physingnomy attracted the notice of a John Bull blackguard, who made him the 1827, will be fully adequate to all the buit of his ridicule. He had not made many sallies before Mr. Randolph fix: ed his keen eye on the young jester, and said to him in a stern voice. "Let him who jeers the Tartar beware of the dick !" The poor fellow thought he had indeed encountered a Turk, and, frightened; half out of his senses, suspended his insolence, and took himself out of the atmosphere of the bere of Roanoke." Mass. Spy.

> > Singular .- The following coincidences, we think may be added to the many remarkable ones which have been registered during the present

> > ...Ir Wm. Reed of the town of Curlton. Orleans, says that he was born in Covington, Hampshire county, Mass. -that he was the seventh child of his parents-was born the seventh day of the week-the eeventh day of tho month: in the year seventeen hundred and seventy seven, and was seven times seven years old, the seventh day of last Orleans co. Adv.

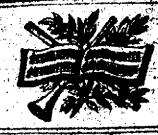
PHILADELPHIA, NOV. 16. At the fire which occurred on Wadnesday encofthefi. emen narrowly escago away and not molest him, for he | ped with his life. He was on the ridge of the roof, with a hose pipe in his Pennic will have paid just an much less this, Capt Whitney drew his gun up- hands, when the smoke becoming too on him, and raised it to a level. Maj | dense for him to descend by the traps will remain in their pickets, ins ead of Scudder then stepped into the house door, by which he had ascended, he), og taken out of it; the Bank of the and got his gun, and stood on the door attempted to gain an entrance by the United States will have so much less sill, about the middle of the door, garret window. He therefore crept aa second time. My Scudder then on the front, holding on the top of the window with his hands. It was neceswas shot through the head and fell sary to remove a sash to make passage for his, body, during all which time he remained in a very precarious condition, the roof being very slippery, and he cold and farigued. When the sast passed, we find that the momentum of was removed, he let go his hold of the top of the window. At the same mement his foot slipped, but some of those maide of the house served him, and they understand the whole plan of the dragged him in, to the no small relief of the speciators in the street.

> Daniel Rush, convicted at a later term of the Superior Court in Surry county, N. C. of killing his uncle, was, pursuant to sentence, hung in that county on the 29th ult. We understand the culprit met his doom with but little fortitude; he manifested the utinost horror at the approach of death; his nerves completely failing him, as the period of his exit drew near, he repeatedly gave way to convulsive his of sobbing and lamentation.

Thuch is the wreighed termination of the m r al existence of a depraved and wicked young man!-an awful warning to the leener us and dissolute, to reform their habits of debauchery and wickedness, ere they are led into the vortex of crimes and brought to an ignominjous death, and a lesson to all s ung men to shon the lates of sice; to the IIRSI indulgence, however of the same prior ples, in reference to trivial it may be, is what brings the victim to the gallows - West Carol

Formerly, the relatives of a criminal write visited with his guilt, however ingree of themselves. The Emperor Not day of Riving has entirely re-I vers d he idd relicy. He has bestowin it the fathers and brothers of a uld animate a belief that the I car some of the conspirate a so call de were recently in a ed, consideat a teneral entire to solace lende gar ' pia e ihem beyond is they be not comultative or blame.

Nat. Oak.



The Warterre

"CTILE-DULCE."

From the New Monthly Magazine. WHY DO WE LOVE? I often think each tottering form That limps along in life's decling, Once bore a beart as young, as warm,

As full of idle thoughts, as were-

And each liss find his dream of joy. His own unequalled pure romance: Commencing when the blushing boy First thrills at lovely woman's glance,

And each could tell his tale of youth-Would think its scenes of love evince More passion, more unearthly truth, Than any tale, before or since.

Yes-they could tell of tender lays. At midnight penn'd in classic shades-Of days more bright than modern days-Of maids more fair than living maids-

Of whispers in a willing ear-Of kisses on a blushing check; Each kiss—each whisper, far too dear For modern lips to give or speak.)

Of prospects, too, untimely cross'd, Of passions slighted or betray'd, Of kindred spirits early lost, And buds that blossom but to fade. Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,

Elastic form, and noble brow;

And charms, that all have pass'd away. And left them-What we see them now And is it so—Is human love So vent light and frail a thing?

And must youth's brightest visions move Forever on Time's restless wing ? Must all the eyes that still are bright, And all the lips that talk of bliss,

And all the forms so fair to night. liercafter—only come to this? Then what are love's best visions worth, If we at length must lose them thus ?

If all we value most on earth, Ere long must fade away from us? If that one being whom we take

From all the world, and still recur-To all sus said—and for her sake Feel far from joy, when far from her-

If that one form which we adore, From youth to age, in bliss or pain, soon withers—and is seen no more— Why do we love-IT LOVE BE YAIN!

SLANDER.

Arginst Slander there is no defence. Hell cannot brust so foul a fiend-nor man deplore so fell a fee. It stabs with a word-with a nod-with a shrug-with a look-with a smile. It is the pestilence walking in darknessmost wary traveller cannot avoid ; it is the heart-searching dagger of the dark assassin; it is the poisoned arrow, whose wound is in curable; it is the mortal sting of the deadly its prey, and ruin its sport."

The man who breaks into my dwelling, or meets me on the public road, and robs me of my property, does me an injury. He stops me on the way to wealth, strips me of my hard earned savings, involves me in difficulty, and brings my family to penury and want. But he does me an injury which can be repaired. Industry and economy may again bring me into circumstan ces of ease and affluence; and the ty! Better dwell sund the infections smiles of gratitude may yet play upon of an hospital, than move in an atmos the cheeks of my offspring, as they re-

ceive the small tokens of parental love. The man who comes at the midnight hour and fires 'my dwelling, does me injury. He burns my roof, my pillow, my raiment, my every shelter from the storm and the tempest. But he does me an injury which can be repaired.-The storm may indeed heat upon me. and chilling blasts assail me; but Cha rity will receive me into her dwelling will give me "food to cat, and raimen! to put on"-will kindle assist me in raising a new roof over the ashes of the on when in the presence of those be

ship and of home.

But, the man who circulates false reports concerning my character-who exposes every act of my life, which can be represented to my disadvantagewho goes first to this, then to that neighbor, tells them he is very tender of my reputation, enjoins upon them the africient accreay, and then fills their ears with hearsays and rumo s, & what is worse, leaves them indwell up in the hints and suggestions of his own busy imagination—the man who in this way me an injury, which neither industry uncharitable world. Some receive it as truth ; others suspect that the bail!

nocent, strempt to meet the scandal with contradiction, the story of my disgrace outstrips mb, or my selicitude to contradict it excites suspiction of of repentance cannot wash it out. might as well recall the winds or quench the stars, as recall the tale of infamy, or wipe this foul stain from my character.

I attach a high value to the esteem and confidence of my fellow men. cannot: but: wish that, while I live amought them, I may hold a place in their affections, and be treated with the respect which is due to my station. is A good name is rather to be chosen than great riches," or than "precious Sintment." "Fis the immediate jewel of the soul,"

The purest tressure murtal times afford." Give me this, and I can face the frowns of fortune-can be pointed at we the child of poverty, and still know what it is to be happy. Take this away, and you strike a dagger into my

soul-you render life itself a burden The frowns of a world, the finger of scorn, and the hiss of contempt, are more than man can endure.

Yet, dear as reputation is, "and in my soul's just estimation prized above all price," it is not too dear, it is not too sacred, for the slanderer to tarnish and destroy. He can take from me the confidence of my employers, the respect of my friends-can blast my reputation with his pestilential breath, and feel not a pang of remorse. He glories in nothing so much as the in the slaughter of character. He would blight the fairest flower in the garden of innocence, demolish the loftiest temple of human purity, and place his broad stamp of infamy on the holiest servant of the living God.

The slanderer has not a single pre text of excuse to palliate his offence.-Ardesire of gain may urge some to the commission of crime. The incendiary and the assassin may be excited by this base passion to perpetrate their deeds of darkness and of death. But the man that attacks me with slander has no hope of personal good; and if he, robs me of my character, he

"Robs me of that which not enriches him, But makes me poor indeed."

He gratifies the malice of his heart, adds one more to the family of wretchedness and woe, and enjoys a secret pleasure-yea, even triumphs as he reflects on the infamous achievement.

How base, how contemptible is the character of the slanderer ! However various Their motives, or diversified the means which they take to accomplish their object, they are all the ene mies of man. Some may perpetra e this inequity with designs directly maspreading contagion far and wide, which the licious; some from a busy meddling disposition, always unsurished, unless when interfering with the concerns of others; and some; from a wish to be adder-murder its employment, innocence thought extensively acquainted with private history. But they are all characterized in Scripture by the sign nificant names of evil speakers, busy bodies and tale beare s, a d'are considered there, and every where else, as

the disturbers and pests of society. What mischief may not be occasioned by the tongue of slander? Wha character is proof against its poison? How are individuals, f milies and neighborhoods, afforted by its maliguiphere contaminated by the breath of slander. Better meet an enemy in the held of battle, or fall into the hands of the ruthless savage, than be overtaken by this "pesulence, which walketh in

What does the slanderer think of himself? Does he hope to be respected by men or approved by God? Let h m ask his conscience; and if that is not all cacy "seared with a hot iron," it will tell him that the smile, the flat tery and the politeness which he pu's old; and I shall again sit by my own slanders, are thinner than gotze. His Breside, and taste the sweets of friend | real character is discounted by men. and his whole heart is naked to the eye of Omniscience. Does the think that his is a small crime, and that he shall go unpunished? If there is a God in heaven-if He has said, tope ak not evil one of also ler." "thou shar not bear false witness against thy heigh bor," most assu edly the slanderer will not go unpunished - verily he nea have his eward. If there is a God ! heaven-if He his said, that forev ry idie word that men shall speak they shall give an account thereof in before we have proved their integrits. willches from me my good came." dues the day of judgment," may I. and may It is also a good cause n against makyou, dear reader, be saved from the langapurchase upon the tepresentations nor charity, nor time itself, ran repair, sentence, which awaits that mat, of others, without accordaining whether

A quant writer observes that whe was not told them; and others dress most elegant we men in the most clashonse tops. Should I prove myself in (the bolls & part of the head.

tonishing what a trade of that kind is speens." guilt. Should the standerer confess carried on among mankind. Some his crime, the blot is made, and tears | people make quite a business of itand sustain a character and keep up their credit by borrowing only. In all and stands in need of no studied and classes among mankind, this trade artificial practices to vindicate and rewill be found to be carried on extensively. I may begin among families. There you will see borrowing carried on upon a scale quite pleasing-and which works no particular injury. The rosy checked boy, or the smiling lit. tle girl, of some doating parents, will pop into a neighbor's of a morning, and with "mother's compliments," will will wask the favor of a drawing of tea" -or with pape's compliments will ask the favor of the newshaper for an hour, or mother would be much obliged to Mrs. if she would lend her her gridires, her chopping knife, her little brass kettle, her spider, her tin oven. a bowl of flour, a dish of salt, a boiling of pork, a dozen of potatoes, or what even the case may be. Or the bareheaded boy, who has been brought up in ignorance and knows no school-but the street, will open the door and hollow, daddy wants to borrow your axe, or your wheel barrow, or mammy wants your smoothing from," &c. &c. Now this kind of porrowing has in itself no very evil consequences, indeed families are not neighborly, if they reluse to accommodate one another in this way. Again, among young folks will be seen the borrowing of Books, or garments, or what not-and, indeed, when the smiling fair is led to the altar of Hymen, superstition prompts her to believe that if she has some borrowed articles about her when she renounces the daughter for the bride, and Beaver, are devoting much attenthat it is ominous of good fortune. One | tion to the cultivation of SHEEP. In would think, however, that when a young lady was married, she needed no assurance of good fortune, for at that time fancy flies but o'er the fields of elysium and contentment.

BORROWING.

Trut there is another species of sor rowing which I have not yet-described. It is that which occurs among med of bueiness. A man is in business-his speculations load him to contract much that he may gain the faster. He is not content with doing a fair and decent business, but branches out into new schemes, thoughtless, except it be to calculate upon fortune.—By and by, money is called for .- There is little in the "locker," and away goes he to borrow. A few days or weeks pass, and the borrowed is called for. 10 borrow he goes again, and thus wrobs Peter to pay Paul," as the saying is, not living upon his own resources, but using the lands of neighbor A. neigh uor B and neighbor C. Borrowing is necessary in various cases.—Indeed ev ery man ought to be willing to spare his money to his neighbor upon concigencies-but money borrowed and long retained, or put off for a week when a call for a lew dollars "cash borrewed," gives room for the lender to indulge the weakness of nature, to surmise and guess-to "wonder if he is not hard run," or whether he is not even on his last legs. New the truth 15, to borrowing, every one should keep a good eye to the payment of it again. the merchant bates the man who will barrow to carry through a speculation, and enrich himself at his expense.-The mechanic haves his neighbor such an one, because he wears out his tool. by cremally belrowing them. And the printer, being different from all other mechanics, hates the man who o h borrow his paper to read, instead f becoming a subscriber. If any should borrow this paper, Mr. Editor, I hope he may borrow from this writ-

The property of intellect is not always hereditary; as witness two mo dern instances: Sir Isaac Newton had a weak begged father, and Lord Core reifield a weak headed son Peson of small intellect should never to to stime in conversation, but tother, not to say any thing very extent obtable.-Boats that have not much to droin, had best carry but In the sail, and had better be becalmed than oversei.

cle a lesson to your advantage.

wiff you trust before won tru, you may repeat b fore vividie"-This proregulations to be presents a good lesson lafeaution and circumspection, not te hoose a friend rashin, or make per sons our could bis, by cut usting their I with our secrets and private Ciceros. He has told his tale of stander to an whose tongue is the tongue of Stander. the things are equal in value to the which is given for them.

An A heir - A person codeavers what they have heard in the highest soul times, advised their heads with top we allo I disson, that an A to coloring, add to it the foulest calumor of ornamenta which raised them so high, her may be an anot good moral that their own invention, an i proclaim it in as to leave to a matter of doubt wheth tracter is the factor, while the corners of the scients and on the lot the head was named the body, or la man rejects it's a registree to his great Creatur, what has he to cestee

I him from the perpetration of crimes I have often thought on the subject If an Atheist was to drink tea with me, of borrowing. It is singular, and as. I should look very carefully after my

> Truth alone without eloquence is sufficiently powerful and persuasive; commend it.

Metrimony - Experience has long pronounced those marriages the happiest, in which the contracting parties are of a condition nearly equal; so that, when the first ardors of love are abated by time, neither can assume a superiority, or think it a condescen sion to have acceded to the nuptial al

Be not afraid of trying experiments, but let them be on a small scale at first, and few at a time.

By a gentleman recently from Pirtshurg, we have learned that the Harmonians lately established at Economy, sixteen miles below Pittsburg, are progressing most rapidly in some of the most important manufactories. In the article of BLANKETS, they are superseding foreign supply. The specimens of this useful fabric, are superior to any imported. Mr. Rappais turning his attention more than ever to the production of WOOLLENS, he has a large number of hands employed in addition to his own people, in grubbing and clearing out the under wood of their 4000 acres, for the purpose of converting it into Sheepwalks. The Farmers of the western counties of Pennsylvania, more-particularly, of Allegheny, Washington, Wesmoreland addition to the amount of wool consumed in that district of country, an a gent of Mr. Rapp has sent as much of this article over the Mountains, as a mounted to \$12,000. Cincinneti Reg.

<u>save costs.</u> M. C. CLARKSON

7 ILL, on the 1st day of January next, positively bring suit on all Accounts then unsettled in his Books.

Nov. 14. DIVIDEND. BANK OF GLTTYSBURG.

NOVEMBER 7th, 1826. FINE President and Directors of this Institution, have this day declared a Dividend of

3 PER CENT. which will be paid to the Stockholders

on or after Tuesday the 14th inst. J. B. M. Pherson, Cashier.

[Nov. 14.]

Come & See the CHEAP GOODS

WM. E. CAMP,

AS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with an elegant assurtment of

TILL & WINTER -

GOODS,

selected from the Latest Importations; which he is now opening, at his Store on the south east corner of the Dia mond and York street-and will sell much cheaper than any that have been brought heje this season. His stock of Goods is very considerable, and con-

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES.

Thing, Hard & Queensware.

LIQUORS 3

and he feels confident, that if the Pubbe will call and examine his assortment, they will be satisfied, that his is,

A-CHEAP STORE.

L & An him's of Country Produce take in exclange for Goods, at the raghest praces Wellyshurg, Nov. 14.

To my Creditors.

THREE NOTICEL that I have appure to the Judges of the Court Common Pieus of Adams county, think the second of the second of the second took; pre-

Thomas Ehrhart.

For Sale or Rent, THE CROSS-KEY Tavern Stand.

T Mummashirg, with the Farm. A The farm contains 117 Acres The upland and meadows are of the best quality; the fencing in good order; the buildings large and commodious: well supplied with water, by a stream near the house, and a neverfailing well at the house.

The above Property will be Rented on good terms, for one year, or three. to suit applicants.

Thomas M'Knight. Nov. 14.

VILL be Offered for Rent, at Public Vendue, on Seturday. the 2d of December next,

> THAT EXCELLENT & CONVENIENT Tavern Stand.

late the property of Daniel Mane, deceased, in Mountjoy township, Adams county, about 3 miles from Gettysburg. on the Baltimore Turnpike, occupied by Abraham Koons. ALSO,

A Plantation,

situated in the same Township, containing about 150 ACRES, on which is a two-story

Brick House & Sawmill. The above Property will be Rented for one or more years. The terms will be made known by

George Trostle, Guardian of the Minor Children of said deceased.

Nov. 14.

Land for Sale.

PHE Subscriber offers at Private Sale, A VALUABLE TARM,

Containing 160 Acres,

situated in Menallen township, Adamscounty, adjoining lands of Joseph Dull, Simon Becker and others. The improvements are

Two Dwelling houses. Two Barns, and

The Yard is in a good neighborhood for business. The Land is of a good quality, and handsomely situated, being on the road leading from Berlin to Chambersburg—the Oppossum creek running through the farm. This preperty is worth the attention of those that wish to purchase upon good terms. It will be sold altogether or seperate. to suit purchasers. For further information, apply to Isaac Boone residing thereon, or to the bubscriber hym in Chrster county.

(2,000 Chesnut Rails Wanted, for which a fair price will be given. Apply to Isaac Roone - Also, 300 lbs. Cotton Yarn, & one

Road Waggon for Sale.

Abel I. Thomas.

ATTORNEY

COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

NTENDS practising in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence and Office are in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Miller, in West York street.

Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

MOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estato of JOHN AREXDY, Req. late of Franklin township, deceased, are requested to make payment; and those having claims against said Estate, to present the same for settlement.

Wm. M'Clellan, jr. Ewr.



GETTYSEURG CTABDS ! TT()U will parade at

your usual place, no Eurardan the 25th Instant, precisely at 2 a'clock. P. 25. with arms and accountrements in complete order. Br Order. J ZIEGLER, O.S.

Nov. 14. LIBERTY RIFLEMEN!

A N acjourned Court of Appeal for for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws : The past year, will be held at the and said Court has appointed Tuceday house of David Eicker, en Saturday the 15th of December next. Too hearing tehe 9th of December next, at 12 6. one and my Creditors, at the Court Lelock, M. Methiers having business, inaspia or boimphal Georgeburg- , will do well to avend; and Constaller

J. Cunningham. Capt.